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初中英语

(第六册)

CHUZHONG
YINGYU

目标教学内容与方法

河南大学出版社

主编：岳明义 殷广荣 项昭义 黄忠润

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韩宝玲 杨清俭 魏 展 编

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前 言

目标教学是目前我国教育领域中要大力贯彻实施的一种新思想、新方法。它依据教学大纲要求，密切从课本实际出发，确定每个单元、每篇课文、每节教学内容的教学目标，并努力使之量化、具体化。这样使“教”与“学”都在目标明确、要求具体的情况下进行活动，能够防止和克服教师在教学中与学生的学习中的随意性、盲目性，大大有利于提高教学质量。

按照目标教学的原则，我们组织开封、洛阳、郑州、南阳、信阳等地、市教研室的教研员和优秀教师，认真总结近年来在这方面的实践经验，并在此基础上编写了一套初中各科目标教学内容与方法的教学用书。这套书每个分册均包含四个部分：（一）教学目标；（二）教学要求；（三）例题选讲；（四）达标检测训练（附有答案）。采用该书可以使教师讲授有依据，学生学习训练有目标和测试题，该书是初中教学的重要参考用书。

我们热烈欢迎广大初中教师参加到目标教学的实践活动中来，积极探索，创造经验，努力进一步提高初中各科的教学水平。希望对我们这套教学用书给予批评指正！

编写者

1989年4月

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Lesson One

一、学习目标

分 类	知 识 内 容	学习 水平 层次		
		识 记	理 解	应 用
语 音	1. 字母组合 are, air, ear 和 ire 的读音	✓		
	2. 字母组合 igh 和 ind 的读音	✓		
单 词 与 短 语	1. 生词26个, 重点词有: by, wide, useful, probably, later, require和 outside			
	2. 短语有: show slides, publishing house, try one's best, give up, by and by和 more and more	✓		✓
句 型	1. English is spoken by many people.			
	2. Is this kind of telephone made in Guangzhou?			✓
语法	一般现在时被动语态的构成和用法		✓	✓
课 文	1. 被动语态的应用		✓	✓
	2. 重点句型..., you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge.			

二、实施目标方法的说明

(一) 识记

1. 语音

掌握本课练习中出现的字母组合的读音: are 读作 [ɛə], air 读作 [ɛə]; ere 读作 [iə] 或 [ɛə]。ear 读作 [iə] 或 [ə:]; ire 读作 [aiə], igh 读作 [ai], ind 读作 [aɪnd]。

2. 单词和短语

1) 熟记表示某国、某国人、某国语等一些专有名词, 如 China, Chinese, Japan, Japanese 等。

2) 美国国名为 the United States of America, 简称 the United States 或 U. S. A.

3) 形容词 + ly → 副词, 如 wide → widely; 名词 + ful → 形容词, 如 use → useful; 形容词 + ness → 名词, 如 useful → usefulness。

4) useful 读作 ['ju:sfʊl], 为辅音开头的词, 注意当它用作定语修饰单数名词时, 前面的不定冠词要用 a, 而不用 an, 如: a useful book。

5) 熟练掌握并会运用 by, give up, probably, later, require, by and by, more and more, be made in 等单词和短语。

6) widely 的比较级形式为 more widely, 最高级形式为 most widely。

7) 在 try one's best 词组中 try 可用 do 替换。

8) more and more (越来越多) 有以下用法:

(1) 用于多音节词的比较级。如:

English is more and more widely used.

(2) 用来修饰可数名词。如:

More and more children like swimming in summer.

(3) 用来修饰不可数名词。如:

There is more and more water in the lake.

9) 词组 a number of (“许多……, 若干……”) 后接名词复数时, 谓语动词用单复数均可。例如:

There are (is) a large number of students on the playground.

而 the number of (“……的数量”), 作主语用时, of后面跟的即便是复数名词, 谓语动词也只能用单数。如:

The number of the students is three hundred.

10) 本课中 so=very, 可译为 “非常”, “很”, “极”, 多用于口语中。例如:

The book is so interesting.

11) 学习 later 一词时, 要注意区别它与 after, in 用法的不同:

in 是介词, 后接表示一段时间的词语, 可用来表示从现在算起的将来某段时间之后。

later 是副词, 放在表示一段时间的词语之后, 常用来表示从过去某个时间算起或从将来某时算起的一段时间之后。

after 作介词, 指 “后于某一时间”, 后接时间点, 常

用于过去时或将来时；后接时间段，常用于过去时。例如：

He'll be back in an hour.

He'll be back after four (o'clock).

There days later he went to Shanghai.

He finished the work after three (o'clock).

12) require 一词可以要求复合宾语，也可以要求一个名词从句来作它的宾语。例如：

They require me to come here.

The teacher requires that the work must be done in time.

3. 句型

1) 了解并掌握含有被动语态的简单句的句子结构。

2) 主动语态变被动语态时，需注意：

(1) 被动语态的助动词的单复数形式由被动语态的主语而定。

(2) 介词 by 之后的人称代词要用宾格。

(二) 理解与应用

1. 语法 一般现在时的被动语态由助动词 be 的现在形式 (am, is, are) 加及物动词的过去分词构成。

通过学习本课语法要了解并初步会运用一般现在时被动语态的肯定、否定、疑问形式的构成和用法。

2. 课文

1) 课文主要是讲英语在全世界广泛使用的情况，以及学习英语的重要性。

2) 熟读并复述课文。掌握重点句型的句子结构。

3) 难句分析

(1) Is English the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world?

spoken 是一个过去分词，引它引起的过去分词短语作定语，修饰 language，过去分词短语的意思相当于 which (that) is spoken by the largest number of people in the world.

(2) It's probably the most widely used at those meetings. 句中，副词 probably 和副词 widely 的最高级 the most widely 作状语，放在被动语态的助动词 is 与过去分词 used 的中间。

(3) And you'll find you can enjoy so many more books. 在该句中 “you can……” 是宾语从句，其中 many more 修饰 books。

(4) ……， you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge. 句中 (a) bridge 是宾语补足语。它和 it 一起构成复合宾语。我们已学过的复合宾语形式有：

We named the girl Mary. (名词或代词宾格 + 名词)

I always find her happy and glad. (名词或代词宾格 + 形容词)

Do you see him at his machine again? (名词或代词宾格 + 介词短语)

We asked her to explain the question. (名词或代词宾格 + 不定式)

I heard Lin Fang singing in the next room. (名词或代词宾格 + 分词)

三、检测题

I. 语音 把划线部分读音不同于其他三个的词的单词的标号写在题前的括号内：(7%)

() 1. A. number B. publish C. put D. must

() 2. A. speaker B. heavy C. meat D. seat

() 3. A. textbook B. food C. school D. choose

() 4. A. fear B. near C. dear D. heart

() 5. A. live B. wide C. unite D. outside

() 6. A. later B. state C. France D. lake

() 7. A. knowledge B. century C. require

D. recorder

II. 词汇 (30%)

A. 写出下列各词的副词形式

1. terrible

2. wide

3. correct

4. excellent

5. happy

6. active

7. careful

8. real

9. hard

10. brave

11. possible

12. quiet

B. 写出下列各词的形容词形式：

13. necessarily

14. angrily

15. truly

16. clearly

17. finally

18. wonderfully

19. politely 20. recently
21. suddenly 22. beauty (n.)
23. correct (v) 24. slowly
25. quickly

C. 写出下列各词的名词形式:

26. ill 27. happy
28. kind 29. careless
30. busy

III. 用动词的适当语态或时态填空 (13%)

- Where _____ the watch _____ (make) ?
- Most of the officers in this country _____
(understand) English.
- Many science books _____ (write) in
English.
- Mr Wang _____ (teach) us maths last
year.
- She _____ often _____ (hear) to sing
English songs in the evening.
- The bridge _____ (make) of stone.
- We _____ (call) her "Red Rose".
- Rice _____ (grow) in many countries in
Asia.
- My little brother _____ (speak) English
with his classmates just now.
- This English film _____ (show) on TV
sometimes.

11. English _____ (be) one of the working languages at international meetings.

12. This song _____ (sing) all over China.

IV. 用适当的介词或副词填空 (10%)

1. I got an "A" _____ English.

2. He said he would finish his book a week _____.

3. Is Chinese understood _____ China?

4. Mary often helps her mother _____ the housework.

5. This is the book _____ Xiao Li.

6. I was born _____ Oct. 1, 1973.

7. Please pay attention _____ your pronunciation.

8. How _____ your parents?

9. Have you heard _____ your friend recently?

10. English is too difficult for me. Sometimes I want to give it _____.

V. 完成句子 (12%)

1. Betty grows _____ (越来越漂亮).

2. The boy runs _____ (越来越快).

3. _____ (越来越多的年青人) study English.

4. The weather is getting _____ (越来越暖和).

5. There is _____ (许多黑人) in this town.

6. _____ (许多学生) have done the

experiment.

VI. 句型转换，一空只准填一词 (18%)

1. We put on a short play every term.

A short play _____
every term.

2. Aunt Alice looks after the little girl.

The little girl _____
by Aunt Alice.

3. This policeman takes the boy away from his father.

The boy _____ his father.

4. Does he often draw some pictures?

_____ some pictures often _____?

5. When you've learned English, you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge. (用宾语从句)

When you've learned English, you'll find that
_____ a bridge to so much knowledge.

6. You must remember to hand in your composition. (用forget) Don't _____

hand in your composition.

Ⅶ. 从短文后每组的四个答案中选出正确的答案填空。
(10%)

Old Mr Black loved (1) bears, but his eyes were not good (2). Several times he nearly shot people instead of bears, so his friends were always very (3) when they went out shooting with him.

One day a young friend of his wanted (4) a joke, so he got a big piece of white paper and wrote on it (5) very big letters "I AM NOT A BEAR." Then he tied it to his back and went off. His friends saw it and laughed a lot.

But it did not save him. After a few minutes Mr Black shot (6) him and knocked his hat off.

The young man was frightened and (7). "Didn't you see this piece of paper?" he (8) to Mr Black. "Yes, I did," said Mr Black. Then he went (9), looked carefully at the paper and said, "Oh, I'm very sorry. I did not see the word (10)."

- () 1. A. shoot B. shot C. shooting D. on shooting
- () 2. A. any more B. more enough C. no longer D. any much
-)) 3. A. interesting B. careful C. exciting D. pleased
- () 4. A. having B. in having C. have D. to have
- () 5. A. in B. with C. on D. by
- () 6. A. to B. on C. at D. for
- () 7. A. sadly B. happily C. angry D. glad
- () 8. A. told B. shouted C. spoke D. asked
- () 9. A. near B. nearby C. nearly D. nearer
- () 10. A. Yet B. Not C. Bear D. No

Lesson Two

一、教学目标

分 类	知 识 内 容	学习水平层次		
		识 记	理 解	应 用
语 音	1. 字母组合ore, oor和our的读音 2. 辅音字母s的三种读音, 辅音字母组合sh的读音	✓		
单 词 与 短 语	1. 生词32个, 重点词有: lead, active, found, rid, death, liberate, shoot, strike, struggle和sentence 2. 短语有: give sb. some advice, (on) take (an active) part in, in ones' twenties, take up, get rid of, bring out, be hard for, sentence sb. to death, keep up, in prison, all over the country和 to this day	✓		✓

分 类	知 识 内 容	水平层次		
		识 记	理 解	用 应
句 型	1. My hometown was liberated in 1949. 2. The pupils were given some advice by the pianist. 3. Some advice was given to the pupils by the pianist.			✓
语 法	1. 一般过去时被动语态的肯定、否定和疑问式 2. 含有直接宾语和间接宾语的主动结构变为被动结构的方法	✓		✓
课 文	过去时被动语态的应用	✓		

一、实施目标方法的说明

(一) 识记

1. 语音

1) 归纳并掌握本课练习中字母组合 ore, oor 读作 [ɔ:] , 和 [uə] 读作 [ɔ:] , our 读作 ['aʊə] , old